Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. THURSDAY, OCTOBBER 18, 1838. No. 941.

(From the Grand Gulf Whig.)

THE WIDOW'S FOOT.

"Have you ever been in love?
If you hav'nt I have."—*Old Song.*

Yes, dear reader, and if you have been in love, so have I; and we both know either the sentiment, or bliss, or rapture, or "that swelling epilogue of the imperial theme!"—the ineffable steeping of the soul in the very honey-dew of happiness.

The shades of love are as different, as numerous, and some of them as fleeting, too, as those of light. We have hinted a few of the tarrying places that adorn the pathway of the little archer. Some enter and, as for instance, the grove of sentiment, and there forever remain; while others quickly pass through the bower of bliss, and the enchanted vale of rapture, into the very heaven of entire, perfect, almost bursting happiness. It is not to be inferred that any one of these must of necessity be the portal to the other. As in a rushing inundating tide, one will be seized at the very source of the rapid stream, and forthwith deposited, without chance of egress, in some little eddy, where he will constantly pursue his monotonous round—another will be borne along the length of waters in its violent course; while a third is caught up at the very mouth, and at once precipitated into the limitless ocean; thus, with love, one will never get farther than the sentiment, another plunges at once into the sea of intoxicating bliss. But to my own true tale.

On a bright morning of the loveliest May I ever saw, I was walking forth, wooing the soft breezes of the gentle air, dancing in my very heart to the rich music of the sweet little choristers of the woods; in fine yielding myself up to the thousand fond delights that charm the soul of him who adores that good old dame *Nature*, when, as on this lovely morn, she seemed to celebrate her natal day.

Emerging from a delicious grove, I came upon a plain as level as greensward could be, and fragrant with the aromatic breath of the wild rose, the honey suckle, and the woodbine. It was a deserted garden. A stranger to the vicinity, I knew but little of its story. Evident tokens of a disposition to reduce to more regular culture this wild little Eden were however manifested. At the end of the flowery wate appeared a beautiful cottage, towards which I listlessly strayed. Stopping for a moment to contemplate the sweet, still spot around; as gentle, as calm, as free, as if dedicated to nature by some devoted priest; I heard a sharp shriek, and a stifled cry near me; and was just in time to pull from a rose brush, a bright eyed little seraph, of about three or four years old. She had fallen among the thorns of the rose, and though I could have moralized upon the early mishap of the little maiden, in thus finding piercing thorns where she sought to gather a luxuriant flower, I conceived that I should be better employed in seeking the attendant from whom the little fairy had evidently strayed. When the first shock of fright from her fall, and surprise at being in the arms of a stranger were over, she lisped out that she had walked thither with her mother. Do you believe in presentiments, reader? I do; but no matter, I left the child in pain, and I must find her mother.

Turning the sharp angle of one of the walks, I saw before me the only being who could have been the mother of a child so lovely. Awkardly enough, I presented the little innocent to her, and relating to her the accident that had happened, drew the fair lady into conversation; and thus formed much that sort of acquaintanceship which one will frequently strike up in a stage coach or steamboat. But as I gazed upon that brilliant face, and drank in the sounds of her magic voice, dear reader, I felt my time had come. There was a tinckling in the pulses of my veins, which told but too truly that the electric beam of love was coursing through the channels of my life. If thou be a wife, thought I, I am undone. That child—she must be married; no, no! she may be a widow. And upon that *may be*, I hung a fragment of hopes as high, as tall as Olympus.

We parted, and I looked upon that lovely form till it passed beyond my view, with the feelings that fill the breast of a Persian as he gazes on his departing God—the sun.

Returning to the little village in which I had taken up my abode, I was eager in my inquiries after the lady whom I met. Sympathise with me, she *was* a widow. I know not why it is, but I have felt that if ever I lost my heart, it would be to one of that interesting class of ladies. And my "prophetic soul" had truly predicated. Here I was in love—deeply, devotedly.

Finding an obliging companion, we on the following day soon gained the residence of the fair object of my fondest hopes. Being formally presented to her, we laughingly talked over the encounter of yesterday, and were soon well acquainted. My visits were repeated daily,—She was evidently pleased with them, (you would pardon this if you had seen my blush,) and each day I was but riveting more tightly the adamantine chains that bound me.

At length, in that elfin garden, the scene of our first interview, I told my love—I left the garden dejected, but not disheartened. She had not yielded her consent, but my "friendship was dearly prized, and *must* not, *should* not be withdrawn." Hope, the rich old lady, lent me her spectacles, and through these strong magnifiers, I soon saw every obstacle dwindle away, and the path to the fair widow's heart to be opened cheerily before me.

Every woman has some assailable point, (I had nearly said a blind side, for which idea I ask pardon; never intending to offend any lady in thought, word or deed;) there is some key which will unlock the heart of the most obdurate. This key I certainly had not found. If I praised the waving curls of her gorgeous hair, she shook them back from her noble brow, the dome of lofty thought, and smiled, pleasedly but languidly. If I looked my admiration into those "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue eyes," they sparkled with a softened ray of satisfaction, but soon passed away; if I averred (and 'twas true,) that her complexion was what Sir Joshua Reynolds meant, when he told his pupils to think of a pearl or a peach, she would let some slight sign of gratification escape, and straight was cold again. Whatever I praised 'twould please her, but I had not yet succeeded in bringing to her cheeck that long, deep, thrilling glow, which tells you, you have hit upon the true object of woman's highest pride.

Accident, however, soon was commissioned to reveal to me that peculiar chord of vanity, by touching which, I hoped to make the widow's heart vibrate in unison with my own. On a still quiet Sunday, we were proceeding to hear service in a church some few miles distant. I accompanied on horse back, the carriage which conveyed the mistress of my affections. While riding soberly along, the negligence of the driver upset the coach, and to my great distress I saw it fall. It however fell gently, and on looking at it, all that could be seen of the lady was a beautiful little foot, cutting the pigeon-wing, and pirouetting through the uppermost window, which was open, with the energy and rapidity of a one-legged Vestris. I hastened to the coach, and, with the aid of the stupid driver, raised it from the ground; which movement enabled the lovely occupant to extricate and compose herself. Too much flustered to proceed, we returned home I described the predicament in which she was placed, and as I spoke of the Mab-like beauty of that twinkling foot, I saw that I had at length discovered that appendage of her personal beauty which was most her pride. Often did I speak of it; and often "did beguile her" of a warm and winning smile. Seated together in that gay garden, on the evening of this memorable day, I fell upon my knees, and cried, "Sultana of my soul—empress of my love—I swear by the kiss I now imprint upon this snow white vesture of your magic foot, never to rise till you reward my love." She arose, she tottered—I caught her to my breast; and the exchange of hearts was fervently sealed.

I just escaped being a rusty musty old bachelor by a *foot*.

I pressed for the wedding in ten days; "it is impossible." "My love," said I, "with a foot like yours, you might, like the great Pitt, absolutely tread on impossibilities!" We were married on the tenth day.

And now she sits before me the same bright creation of beauty and of mind, that won my heart's best love. See, she has just taken a fancy to know what I am writing; and mark how like a skilful general, I make a diversion in my favor, by accidentally spilling the contents of the inkstand on the new slip of our eldest boy, who is amusing himself by all the monkey antics of a young gentleman of his years. His anxious mother hurries him off, as I do this hasty story; and if it provoke a laugh from you, dear reader, 'twill almost compensate me for the half-formed frown with which my gentle wife will receive this history of our love.

Reader, the best *fooling* of life is that of the happily married man. I speak from experience; for our blessed union in no wise resembles the sad pairing of hands not hearts, which we sometimes see, and which reminds us of the horrid tortures of the tyrant Mezentius, who was accustomed to unite with strong cords the living and the dead.

From the Nickerbocker for June.

Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains,

Under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Performed in the years 1835, '36, and 37, with a map of the Oregon Territory. By Rev. samuel Parker, A. M. In one volume, pp. 317. Ithaca, N. Y. published for the author, New York: A. K. Bartram, 451 Broadway.

Spread before you, reader, a map of that portion of this continent which stretches westward from a line with the Council Bluffs on the Missouri River, and with the above-named work in your hand, follow its author in all his journeyings, until you reach with that iron-bound coast, where mountain barriers repel the dark rolling waves of the Pacific, which stretches, without an intervening island, for five thousand miles, to the coast of Japan. What a vast extent of country you have traversed! how sublime the works of the Creator through which you have taken your way!

We lack space to follow our author in the detail of his wanderings, and shall not therefore attempt a notice at large of the volume under consideration, but shall endeavor to present, in a general view, some of its more prominent features.

Mr. Parker was sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions; and he appears to have been eminently faithful to his trust, amidst numerous perils and privations, which are recorded, not with vain boasting and exaggeration, but with modesty and brevity. His descriptions, indeed, are all of them graphic, without being minute or tedious. Before reaching the Black Hills he places before us the prairies, rolling in immense seas of verdure, on which millions of tons of grass grow up but to rot on the ground, or feed whole leagues of that flame, over which sweep the cool breezes, like the trade winds of the ocean, and into whose green recesses frightened antelopes bound away with half-whistling snuff, leaving the fleetest hound hopelessly in the rear. There herd the buffaloes, by thousands together, dotting the landscape, seeming scarce so large as rabbits when surveyed at a distance from some verdant bluff, swelling up in the emerald waste. Sublimer far, and upon a more magnificent scale, are the scenes among the Rocky Mountains. Here are the visible footsteps of God! Yonder, mountain above mountain, peak above peak, ten thousand feet heavenward, to regions of perpetual snow, rise the guardian Titans of that mighty region. Here the traveller treads his winding way through passages so narrow that the towering perpendicular cliffs throw a dim twilight gloom upon his path even at mid-day. Anon he emerges, and lo! a cataract descends a distant mountain, like a belt of snowy foam, girding its giant sides. On one hand, mountains spread out into horizontal plains, some rounded like domes, and others terminating in sharp cones and abrupt eminences, taking the forms of pillars, pyramids, and castles; on the other, vast circular embankments, thrown up by volcanic fires, mark out the site of a yawning crater; while far below, perchance, a river dashes away through a narrow, rocky passage, with a deep-toned roar in winding mazes, in mist and darkness. Follow the voyager as he descends the Columbia, subject to winds, rapids and falls, two hundred miles from any whites, and amidst tribes of stranger Indians, all speaking a different language. Here, for miles, stretches a perpendicular balastic wall, three or four hundred feet in height; there foam the boiling eddies, and rush the varying currents; on one side opens a view of rolling prairies, and through a rocky vista on the other, rise the far-off mountains, mellowed in the beams of the morning sun. Now the traveller passes through a forest of trees, standing in their natural position in the bed of the river, twenty feet below the water's surface. Passing these, he comes to a group of islands lying high in the stream, piled with the coffin canoes of the natives, filled with their dead, and covered with mats and split plank. He anchors for awhile at a wharf of natural basalt, but presently proceeds on his way, gliding now in solemn silence, and now interrupted by the roar of a distant rapid, gradually growing on the ear, until the breaking water and feathery foam arise to the view. Pausing under a rocky cavern, by the shore, formed of semi-circular masses which have overbrowed the stream for ages, "frowning terrible, impossible to climb," he awaits the morning, listening during the night watches to hear the distant cliffs

——"reverberate the sound
Of parted fragments tumbling from on high.

Such are the great features of the missionary's course until the boundary of the "far west" is reached, and he reposes for a time from his long and toilsome journey.

Our author gives us many details in relation to the Indians of the Oregon Territory, their habits, manners, &c. Since 1829 seven-eighths of the Indian population, below the Falls of Columbia, we are informed, have been swept away by disease, principally fever-and-ague, increased partly by intemperance, but greatly augmented by their mode of treatment. "In the burning stage of the fever they plunged themselves into the river, and continued in water until the heat was allayed, and rarely survived the cold stage which followed." So many and so sudden were the deaths which occurred that the shores of the Columbia were strewed with the unburied dead. Whole and large villages were depopulated, and some entire tribes have disappeared; the few remaining persons, if there were any, uniting themselves with other tribes.

The great mortality extended not only from the Cascades to the shores of the Pacific, but far north and south—it is said as far as California. The natives have a standing clause in their system of table etiquette, which we have seen obeyed in civilized society without compulsory enactment; what the guest cannot eat in closing his repast, he must take away with him—a privilege of which the white man liberally avails himself, for the Indian *cuisine* is not over extensive nor delicious.

Some of the tribes have a famous amusement, called the "buffalo dancing march." Dressed in the skin of the neck and head of this animal, the horns all standing, they imitate his low bellow, and wheel and jump with wonderful fidelity to the original. The natives are exceedingly fond of the "fire-water;" and one inveterate drinker, our author tells us, purloined, in sundry secret draughts, all the spirits in which our friend and correspondent, Mr. Townsend, had preserved a large assortment of venomous reptiles which had been collected beyond the Rocky Mountains. These tribes of Indians are truly "aborigines." One old chief described to Mr. Parker his impressions upon meeting for the first time with white men. Himself and his savage companions thought them a new race. Seeing their faces very pale, they supposed them to be suffering from some unknown cause with cold; and although it was mid-summer, they built a large fire and invited them into their lodge to warm themselves, where they persisted in wrapping them in buffalo robes!

Not the least attractive portion of this very interesting "Journal" is the account of a visit paid by the author to the Sandwich Islands, to which we can only make this brief reference. He sailed from thence for the United States, and arrived safely at New London, Conn., having been absent more than two years, and having journeyd upwards of twenty-eight thousand miles.

Our traveller is of opinion that there are no insurmountable barriers to the construction of a rail-road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No greater elevations would need to be overcome than have been surmounted on the Portage and Ohio rail-road. And the work will be accomplished! Let the prediction be marked.

This great chain of communication will be made with links of iron. The treasures of the earth in that wide region are not destined to be lost. The mountains of coal, the vast meadow-seas, the fields of salt, the mighty forests, with their trees two hundred and fifty feet in height, the stores of magnesia, the crystalized lakes of valuable salts—these were not formed to be unemployed and wasted. The reader is now living who will make a trip across this vast continent. The granite mountain will melt before the hand of enterprise, valleys will be raised, and the unwearying firesteed will spout his hot, white breath, where silence has reigned since the morning hymn of young creation was pealed over mountain, flood and field. The mammoth's bone and the bison's horn, buried for centuries, and long since turned to stone, will be bared to the day by the laborers of the "Atlantic and Pacific Rail-Road Company;" rocks which stand now as on the night when Noah's deluge first dried, will heave beneath the action of "villainous saltpetre;" and where the prairies stretch away, "like the round ocean, girdled with the sky," with its wood-fringed streams, its flower-enamelled turf, and its herds of startled buffaloes, shall sweep the long, hissing train of cars, crowded with passengers for the Pacific sea-board. The very realms of chaos and old night will be invaded; while in the place of the roar of wild beasts, or howl of wilder Indians, will be heard the lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks; the plough will cleave the sods of many a rich valley and fruitful hill, while "from many a dark bosom shall go up the pure prayer to the great Spirit."

From the Standard.

STATE AFFAIRS—No. II.

MR. LORING: Though I have not been guilty at any time of submitting views on our State Affairs, formed without reflection, still, I am sometimes obliged to write them out hastily. Hence, there will be found in their composition many opportunities for criticism. I discover that there are several of these defects in my last essay; but I do not stop to correct them. One thing, however, in that essay, requires explanation. It might be inferred, from some expressions in it, that I designed to discourage any and all Conventions on the subject of Internal Improvement. I did not mean to be so understood. Let the spirit of improvement be kept alive, in any and every way which suits to promote it. What I wished to do, was to guard against any impression that the plans already formed had failed of success, in a manner to require their abandonment; to prevent any movement which might have a tendency to open the way for abandoning the scheme already adopted in its principal features. Neither do I wish to be understood as taking the ground that the system already begun may not be wisely *extended;* but the extension ought not to be so great as to excite the fears of the people, nor should that extension be of a kind which changes the *basis* of our present operations. This, in a few words, is what I had intended to publish in my last essay. I volunteer the explanation, because there is an obscurity in some of my expressions; and I fear that even good men are occasionally afflicted by jealousies on these topics. It is impossible that all should agree precisely in their views of state affairs and state policy. It is also impracticable to convey one's opinions of a system, in one essay; but I take the present opportunity to declare, and I hope to prove in the sequel, that I have no *hostility* to any of the improvements going on in North Carolina. Though my judgment may lead me to prefer some others, it does not follow that I wish to see any of them fail; nay, I would have the state to prevent it, where a plan of doing it can be devised consistent with her general policy; and it shall be my effort to submit a plan by which it may be done. As a citizen of the state, I wish to see North Carolina take the *best* course. I have no false pride about this or that scheme. I intend to submit my unbiassed opinions, and shall feel ready to perform the rest of my duty, by a cheerful acquiescence in those of others, who take pains to suggest better ones. The patriotic inquiry should ever be, "*What is best?*"

In my last essay, it was shown that a great deal would be effected by the successful operation of the Rail Road from Wilmington to the Roanoke. Much has been accomplished already, towards the execution of that work. The cost (so far) has fallen within the estimates submitted by the Engineer, and it is due to that gentleman to add, that no such work, of equal magnitude, was ever any where before accomplished, at a price below the estimates.

The main feature in the system of improvements, adopted by the Assembly of 1836, was, that this road, terminating at our chief seaport town, should form the basis or foundation, to and from which all the other improvements of our state should go. By adhering to that, we shall soon bring our own trade to a home-market; export our produce from a home-port; and, consequently, import a considerable portion of the supplies from other lands, which our own people consume. We shall receive back from the trade of adjoining states, some portion of the tribute which we have been paying to them for fifty years past; and some substitute for that part of our trade, which, by necessity, they will continue to enjoy.

The advocates of a home-market do not wish to *oblige* any planter to trade there; but they would *put it in his power* to buy and sell in a market of North Carolina; or to ship to any foreign market, out of a North Carolina port. We do not say to him, you *shall* trade at home; but only that you *may* do it. We would not prevent him from selling elsewhere; but we would not force him away from a home-market. In a word, we wish to open to him a *market at home*, instead of shutting him out from it; instead of forcing him to go to Virginia, or to South Carolina. They who impute to us different views, either misunderstand or misrepresent those which we really entertain. To illustrate this matter: A Roanoke planter descends the river with his tobacco; no one deems it right that he should be forced to carry it to Wilmington, for sale or for exportation; undeniably, he must be allowed to go where he can get the best price. But do any think it right for North Carolina, by her system of the expenditure of her money, to force him to Portsmouth or Petersburg? Do any North Carolinians desire that he shall be cut off, by North Carolina legislation, from our ports? Surely not. The road to our own port not being in existence, will, however, force the planter to Virginia, by other channels; that road being in operation, opens to him the competition of *both* markets, and puts it in his power to sell at *home*, if the price is as good. This is the true position of *home-trade advocates*, and I wonder that there should be any amongst us opposed to it.

Again: This road once being in operation, and connected with the interior, the planter who reaches it may go to Wilmington and sell *at a home market;* or if he chooses to ship his produce abroad, he may do it from a *home-port*, at Wilmington, to any part of the world; and should the price at Wilmington be lower than it is at Petersburg, or Portsmouth, or Norfolk, he may, by this same road, go to Portsmouth or Norfolk. Thus competition is kept up; and the interest of the Commonwealth, and her character also, are preserved.

One thing is worthy of special notice; The charter of the Wilmington road has been so framed, that when the profits from *passengers* is large, *produce* can be carried for rates lower than by any other road. Thus the planter will be benefited and our home-market fostered; the private interest of the producer is here consulted, and the general benefit of the state promoted, at the same time. It may happen (and I believe it will ere long) that produce will be conveyed to Wilmington, on this road, for a mere nominal price. The effect is obvious. The state will save, by keeping at home, the cost of transportation in other states; the commissions to merchants in other states, for selling; the commissions to importers in other states, for articles purchased for our domestic consumption; and other more general advantages, which it would be out of place for me to notice at this time, will accrue to the state, as a state, and to her citizens individually.

These remarks apply, with additional force, if we look forward to the completion of the next link in our system of improvements; to wit: A Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, in the western part of the state.

The Assembly of 1836 authorized the subscription of two-fifths of the stock to construct this work, provided individuals should first subscribe the other three fifths. Many have lost sight of this part of the system, and others have deeply regretted what they call its "failure;" because individuals have not subscribed three fifths of the stock, within the time prescribed by the act of 1836. Allow me to suggest that this is but an indolent mode of treating this great subject. It is not patriotic nor wise, to surrender a well considered plan of public good, because it may not be executed at the *first* effort to accomplish it. Great ends are seldom attained without resolute perseverance. Those whom we may designate as "*fair weather patriots*," do not often succeed in promoting the good of the republic, so well as the thinking, *persevering* statesmen. What, in reality, is the guaranty of ultimate success with the latter; the former will not unfrequently treat as an overthrow of all hope. One is always *planning;* the other is for *doing;* one is for stopping short, just when the other will muster all his strength to go ahead.

Now, I do not think any one will consider me an enemy to internal improvement; and yet, for one, I cannot now regret that the subscriptions of individuals were not made to the Yadkin and Fayettevile Road. Yea, I rejoice at it. At the time our Assembly authorized the work, all believed that the money in our *treasury* would be abundantly sufficient to meet the state subscriptions in it, and *also in the other road;* no one then foresaw the great pressure in the money market, which subsequently occurred; and he would have been laughed at as a fool, in 1836, who should have predicted that the *surplus* funds of the United States would not have been *all* deposited with the states, in 1837. The month of May, 1837, however, found the people pressed for money; the banks, all over the Union, suspending business and stopping payment; and soon afterwards, the 4th quarter of the surplus money to be deposited with the states, was unpaid; and the law, requiring its payment, was suspended by Congress, at their session in October of the same year.

It does not belong to my subject to inquire into the causes, or to suggest a cure for these things. The facts are stated, because they are necessary to prove, that if the requisite stock had been *subscribed* to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road, the hopes of the friends of improvement would have been seriously disappointed; perhaps blasted.

For, let it be remembered, that the subscriptions for the state to these rail roads, was payable out of the *surplus money, and no other;* that the state scrip of 400,000 dollars, being paid off in the first instance, and the bank stocks next paid for, (as the acts of 1836 required,) then by the 4th quarter of the surplus being suspended, the residue of the surplus money, in our treasury, was not sufficient to pay the two-fifths in both the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, and *also* the two-fifths in the Yadkin and Fayetteville rail road. The inevitable consequence must have been (had both roads been started) that by a *division* of our resources, and by an effort to do too much, we should have accomplished *nothing*. Both these works would now be laboring under a pressure, ruinous to their success and dangerous to the cause of internal improvement in the state. Our policy, our prudent policy of avoiding a *state debt*, has now been carried out; the funds already in hand have been concentrated at a point; and the enterprize upon which the money was embarked *must succeed*. The Assembly of 1838 will find a great and important work accomplished; and its operation steady, economical, and free of embarrassment. Had both been undertaken at the same time, and the public money divided between them, the Assembly would probably have found both of them now crippled, by the want of funds, and despondently imploring help; the friends of internal improvements in the state would be discouraged, and its enemies elated; and the clamors of the discontented would ring in our ears the unwelcome cry—"You have *promised* much and *done* nothing."

Now, however, we proudly exhibit the unimpeded progress of this good work, and argue from that progress its speedy completion; and may confidently demand of the representatives of the people to *persevere*, and go on unto the end.

The success of the Wilmington and Roanoke rail road will answer the double purpose of increasing our means, and also confirming the belief that internal im-

provements can be made in North Carolina; and that, where they are wisely planned and prudently executed, they will be profitable as a stock, as well as useful to the public.

The important inquiry presents itself, whether the state will persevere in the resolution to construct a rail road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin; or will she ingloriously abandon it, even after it is shown that such works are practicable in our state? I hope not. It is certain that, unless the cause is to be abandoned altogether, this second link in our system must not be given up. It is the line of improvement by which the West is to be united to the East; by which the people of North Carolina may be made one people; by which the treasures of our western hills will be poured into the lap of our eastern commerce; and the wealth and aggrandizement of the state will be increased, beyond the results which a sober calculation would exhibit.

This road will be, in any and every sense, a North Carolina work; beginning in Carolina; continuing in Carolina; and ending in Carolina.

As a branch of our system, without reckoning upon its profits, the expenditure might well be justified upon considerations of public policy; for, acknowledge that it cannot be done, or, what is better, acquiesce in the position that it will not be done, and at once are yielded up the hopes and prospects of effecting any thing great and substantial, for the interest and trade of our western counties. The Yadkin and Cape Fear are not more than 70 miles apart; to unite them at Fayetteville, will be to bring the West into connection with Wilmington, through the Cape Fear river; and who will not rise up and join in the effort to accomplish the work, when it is certainly practicable, and will be certainly useful, and probably profitable?

But the people have long ago approved, and the Assembly of 1836 authorized the construction of this road, as the best line of connexion between the East and West. I know not what others may think now, but such has been public sentiment; and there has been nothing developed to justify a change. I take it for granted, then, that nothing is wanting but a statement of some practical plan by which it may be done.

The state authorized a subscription of *two-fifths* of the stock requisite for its construction; provided individuals would subscribe the other three fifths; the time for making these subscriptions has expired, and the stock was not filled up; hence it will be necessary to renew the state's offer, or this enterprize will have failed. No one can suppose that the road will be made by individuals, without the aid of the state; our western people are "working men;" they are not a commercial people; this road will not be a source of very great profits in the shape of tolls and transportation, whilst it will be to the *public* immensely valuable; to the state, as a state, of incalculable advantage. I do not mean that the work will not yield a profit; I only say that the prospect of large *money dividends* is not so tempting as on other lines; and individuals will generally invest their own wealth where they expect to get the highest rates for it. Moreover, all the capital of our western population is invested, and more than they have is necessary for the purposes of manufactures and agriculture; and, in that part of North Carolina at least, no redundancy exists for stock investments. Many would take a few shares from considerations of patriotism; others, who have the means to spare, would subscribe a few shares; probably a few capitalists of our state might also embark in it; and the people of Fayetteville, especially the merchants, will no doubt again make liberal subscriptions to this road; still these will not suffice; as they did not in 1837.

To stimulate into action all these means, there must be some strong guaranty that the state is resolved to foster this work. The profits of her stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, will greatly enlarge her means of doing so; and it is not to be forgotten that the *subscribers* to the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, had strained every nerve and pledged all their means for that work, before the Yadkin and Fayetteville road books were before opened. They had *all the spirit*, but none of the ability to subscribe, at that time, to the latter. Now it is very different. The subscribers to the Wilmington road are directly interested in putting the Fayetteville and Yadkin road in operation, as a feeder to theirs, and a means of bringing the western products to their market. The money they have invested in the Wilmington road will yield large profits; the construction of this road to the Yadkin will increase those profits; and these men will, before another year expires, feel the ability, *(as they always have shown a disposition)* to aid in *improving North Carolina*. It may be said that such speculations are too general, and not so much in detail as my other remarks have been on the topics discussed.

Here, then, is a mode which I do not doubt will secure the commencement of the work in six months, and its completion in two years. Let the County Courts, of the counties immediately benefitted, be directed to appoint a subscription-taker in each captain's district; furnish him with a printed subscription paper to be returned to a commission of three persons, in that county, who know the subscribers, and let the individuals chosen in each district apply personally to the planters and mechanics of their district, and it is not probable that many of them will refuse to take a small number of shares. It is astonishing how much may be done in this way, until you have seen its effects.

It might not be impolitic to allow some compensation to the subscription takers, to be paid, however, only in case the requisite stock was obtained. One half of the exertions made in those counties to choose a President of the United States, would build two such roads. If the state will precede this movement by directing her Board of Internal Improvements, or her Governor, to subscribe *three fifths* of the stock to the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road, then will she certainly accomplish the great work. The proud "impulse patriot" may look with contempt on such a project; but let the plain practical man consider it well before he rejects it

It is at least doubtful whether the state should *commence* any other rail road, *at this time.*

One of our public virtues as a state is *prudence;* and nothing is so sure to disappoint the hopes of the friends of improvement as the introduction of extravagant schemes—schemes which are beyond our ability to accomplish, without creating a large *state debt*, and a consequent increase of public taxes. I do not affirm that a *state debt* should under no circumstances be made; but it is a policy liable to very great abuses; tempting to our legislature; and opposed to the notions and feelings of the people; one which will cast public burthens most heavily on those who are least able to bear them; and nothing but extreme necessity will justify it, unless we first remodel the system of levying our revenue. Nor would I be willing to see any very considerable debt contracted by North Carolina, without some provision, as imperative as the Constitution itself, limiting and restraining our representatives from extending it beyond a prescribed amount.

It must be noticed, that I say "COMMENCE any other rail road" &c. for it will be seen in a subsequent essay, that I am not unfriendly to the policy of giving aid to the Raleigh and Gaston rail road; a work which the state has not patronized, but which our citizens have already "*commenced*" and not completed.

MENTOR.

From the New York Times.

The October number of the New York Review is just published. Among its contents there is an admirable article on the Life and Character of Chief Justice Marshall, which should be sent abroad through the land as a gratuitous tract.

In the mean time, we invite attention to the following beautiful portrait of Washington. It is the best electioneering article we can publish; for who can fail to feel, as he contemplates the pure example, that a sad, sad change has come over the whole face of our Government? That the high places which he so adorned, and in which he so blessed the world, have been usurped by the most incapable men who ever presumed to be ambitious—men who are no less devoid of the accomplishments of liberal and useful knowledge than of all the distinguishing qualifications of real statesmen—men who are at once the shame and the scourge of their country?

Under the Administrations of Washington and the illustrious predecessors who followed in his footsteps, and whose memory and example are now equally menaced with oblivion, we bid fair to outstrip our great original both in power and glory; and we owe the political misery into which we have since fallen solely to a disregard of their counsels, and a departure from their example. But to the extract:

ADMINISTRATION OF WASHINGTON.

"A generation has passed away since Washington closed his political life; and, when we now review all the acts of his Administration, the measures which he adopted, the principles which he avowed, and the resolution upon which he acted, to make the patronage and offices subservient to the interests of the whole country, and not to surrender them to the base and grovelling and corrupting influences of party; when we review these things, we cannot but confess ourselves struck with a reverential awe of his transcendent purity and greatness. He gave no office whatsoever, except to merit and for merit—to private virtue, and for acknowledged talent, and for the public good. He considered the patronage of the Government as a sacred trust, created for the good of the whole people, and to be employed for the good of the whole. It never entered his head to conceive that the time could ever possibly arrive in this free land, in which the patronage of Government should be employed to bring down the People to the footstool of their rulers, or to organize a band of office holders to manage elections, or to intimidate or corrupt or influence electors. In the presence of Washington, the man who should have given utterance to the suggestion of such a system would have shrunk into absolute nothingness by a withering look, which would have branded him as the foulest of traitors to his country.

"There was a pure atmosphere then in the regions of the halls and official residences of the Government. Men breathed freely then, and thought and acted as free men, who held their liberties in their own hands, and not at the mercy of rulers; and the first attempt to trample upon them would have taught the usurpers the lesson, 'if who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.' Let the young men of the present day read the history of the Administration of Washington, so forcibly and truly written out in the pages of Marshall. It will purify them from a thousand vague generalities. It will recall them to the great principles on which the Government was originally framed. It will teach them the utter worthlessness of all mere political theories, and the invaluable authority of experience. It will teach them that no republic can be well or wisely governed, except by men of high intellect, comprehensive knowledge, incorruptible integrity, and disinterested patriotism. It will teach them that the demagogue is the worst enemy of the People, as his kindred character, the courtier, is the worst enemy of the monarch. It will teach them that the truest course of ambition is to found its favor and its honors, not upon the huzzas of the multitude, but upon the solemn judgments of the wise and good—upon that distant praise whose voice speaks from the hearts of millions, and gives back from the tomb the deep echoes of its own thankfulness."

Who can reflect, without sickening at the heart, upon the existing Administration, after reading this sketch of that of WASHINGTON? We consider it fortunate for the present generation that they have, almost within their memory, a spectacle like our revolution, and such an example as that of Washington, to refresh and revive the moral sense around us. It is truly a merciful dispensation of Divine Providence that there should be placed by the side of the depravity now exhibited in high places, a moral excellence of proportions not less colossal, to vindicate as it were his own moral government of man, and the reputation of human virtue.

We learn from the Natchez Courier that the U. S. Bank has purchased of the Commissioners of the State of Mississippi, the Union Bank Bonds of that State to the amount of five millions of dollars, which are to be paid for in the following manner, viz:

$1,000.000 in New York or Philadelphia in cash down.

$500,000 in Louisville, 60 days after 1st of November.

$500,000 in New Orleans, same date.

$1,500.000 in Natchez, in Mississippi currency, in December.

$1,500,000 in New York or Philadelphia, 60 days after 1st of January.

In reference to this important transaction, the Courier says:—

"Most sincerely do we congratulate the State of Mississippi upon this timely and advantageous negotiation. Nothing in the range of probability could have been done so signally beneficial to the citizens of our State, particularly those of the interior, as this arrangement. It will enable the Union Bank forthwith to commence discounting, which she will no doubt do, as we understand is the intention, at the rate of about a million and a half a month, until she will have loaned to our citizens about seven and a half millions. This will afford great relief to those who are *compelled* to pay money to the Marshal and Sheriffs at the fall terms of the courts; and thus save immense amounts of property from sacrifice under the hammer—it will immediately revive our currency and resuscitate the depressed condition of all the monetary affairs of the State: whereas, if the negotiation had not been made *with Mr. Biddle*, it could not have been made on this side the Atlantic. And even if the Commissioners had been successful in Europe, the relief would have come too late for all those who need assistance this fall"

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

No. 1.—The last "Standard" states that the Maryland election has resulted in the choice of a Van Buren Legislature, which "insures (says the editor) the election of a Democratic Senator to Congress, in place of Merrick, the present Federal incumbent."

Correction.—This election has resulted in the choice of a Whig Legislature—there being a majority in each branch, as well as on joint ballot. The selection of a Whig Senator is certain.

No 2.—The same paper says, that the returns from the Georgia elections, exhibit the Democracy triumphant.

Correction.—The Whigs have carried all before them in Georgia.

No. 3.—The same paper states that the election for inspectors in Pennsylvania give cheerful promise of the success of the Democracy.

Correction.—The primary elections in Pennsylvania have terminated decidedly in favor of the Whigs, and so far as they constitute any index of the result of the general election, it will be favorable to the opposition.

No. 4.—The same paper states that the recent local elections in Connecticut show a great change in favor of correct principles—i. e. Democracy.

Correction.—In the recent town elections in Connecticut the Whigs have even exceeded their victory last spring.

Register.

Abolition and Democracy.—At a Van Buren Convention recently held in Vermont, the subjoined resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That as Democrats, we consider slavery to be a moral and political evil; and therefore pledge ourselves, to use all constitutional exertions for its abolishment."

What saith the Standard to this?

Ibid.

The Sub-Treasury.—Mr. Briggs, of Mass. a valuable member of Congress, who, in retiring from public life, has addressed a letter to his constituents, thus speaks of the sub-treasury scheme which, it seems, the Administration is determined to fasten on the country, if the people will bow their necks:

"If ultimately, the sub-treasury succeeds, the government, separated from the people as well as from the banks, may exist, a splendid pageant, with its independent treasury and its vaults, and the pockets of its officers filled with the money of the people; but its blighting effects will be witnessed throughout the land, in the disordered business, the deranged exchanges, the unequal currency, and the blasted hopes of a misgoverned community."

Hon. D. H. Lewis's Opinion of Van Buren and his Party.—"He is pledged to follow in the footsteps of an Administration which has visited on the country a proclamation, a force bill, and an expunging process. As long as a single remnant of our gallant party is to be found, such measures and such Administration will meet the sternest opposition. With a party practising such outrages on the Constitution and popular liberty, we can have no common sympathy, no political union." *Nullifier No* 1.

Hon. D. H. Lewis's Opinion of Henry Clay.—"For many of the Whig party the Nullifiers must cherish the kindest feelings. For Kentucky's favorite son *most*, yes, I believe *all* of them have a personal regard, which time has heightened into admiration. Though our antipode in political opinion, he has so much of high and generous manhood, lofty genius, commanding eloquence, ardent patriotism, and true elevated moral courage, that whilst we differ with him, we feel and acknowledge his worth." *Nullifier No.* 2.

The Loco Focos are firing cannon (while we write this paragraph) in honor of the Maryland election, which has resulted in the success of a Whig Legislature and a Loco Foco Governor.

The Whigs who have gained a far more substantial victory in the election of nine members of Congress in Georgia, are rejoicing with the Loco Focos, and ought, we think, to pay their share of the expense. We can well afford to give them a Loco Foco Governor, for a single year, in a Whig state, in exchange for nine members of Congress in Georgia.

Albany Journal.

Complimentary.—The Schenectady Democrat, (Loco Foco,) refuses to publish the proceedings of a Conservative meeting, they being, as he says, "Spies, Tories and Swiss." All who will not kneel at the footstool of the little Magician must expect such epithets. Choose, therefore, between the *collar* and proscription. *N. Y. Star.*

The New York Star says, Fanny Wright's hearers and friends kicked up a terrible row at Masonic Hall on *Sunday* evening. Cudgels and fists were freely used, and yet these Infidels, Agrarians and Radicals compose the influence and respectability of the Van Buren party.

The Forfarshire steamboat, 100 horse power, from Hull to Dundee, was dashed to pieces a few weeks since, on a rock, when, unfortunately, forty-three persons were drowned.

The North American Valley.—A writer in the Hesperian, a Western periodical, computes that this tract, lying between the great Lakes, the Alleghany and Rocky mountains and Gulf of Mexico, will contain in two centuries three times the present population of the globe, and that the productiveness of the soil is capable of sustaining five times the present population of the globe.

The Bunker Hill Aurora states that a singular vegetable change has been effected on the salt marshes between Boston and Lynn, by the construction of the Eastern Avenue, and Eastern Railroad. The salt water, formerly covering the marshes, has been almost wholly excluded, and these mires, ditches and bogs, as some have presumed to call them, have been thus strangely changed into most extensive and delightful prairies, covered with fragrant and beautiful flowering plants.

Reminiscence.—The Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, at a dinner on board the Great Western, related the following:

"Looking over (said he) a number of old New York papers, I met with one published about the middle of the last century, giving an account of the coronation of George III, which had been brought out in a vessel called the Sally Ann, from Bristol to this port in *eighty days*. I could not help being struck with the wonderful improvement in our day, by the construction of such vessels as the Great Western, which brought to this port from the same city a full account of the like event, in the coronation of Queen Victoria, *in fourteen days and some few hours.*"

The Indiana Journal states that emigration is pouring into the West its thousands, and that hundreds are seen every day passing in quest of new homes in the great valley of the West.

Patent Needle Machine.—A machine has been invented and put in operation in Sheffield, England, which draws out the wire, straightens it, cuts it into the exact length, points it, grooves it, drills and countersinks the eye, files off the rough edges, and finally drops the perfect needle into a box at the rate of 40 per minute. Fifty machines may be attended by five persons, who will thus produce one million two hundred thousand per day.

Help to Vision.—An English paper states that Mr. West of London, has invented an instrument called the Stanhope lens, which, for power, distinctness, and the ease with which it can be used, surpasses every previous attempt. It may be worn like an eyeglass, and the prices vary from five shillings to twenty, according as it is mounted in gold, silver or metal. For perceiving objects invisible to the naked eye—mites in cheese, eels in paste, animalculæ in water—its power is surprising. To all classes its use will afford amusement combined with instruction. We expect to see it soon in very general use.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The GREAT WESTERN left her moorings to the dock at the foot of Pike street, precisely at half past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and proceeded to sea. She has on board one hundred and twenty-five passengers, being all she could with any convenience accommodate. For some days past her agents have been compelled to refuse to receive any more passengers, numerous applications made to them, and premium offered on the established price of the passage.

She has also all the merchandize on freight she can carry, and we are informed a larger number of letters than she ever carried before. Besides the freight and passengers, she takes out 50,000 sovereigns, remitted, no doubt, on account of the advanced rate of exchange.

The steamboats R. L. Stevens and Passaic accompanied the Great Western down the Bay, filled with passengers, and the concourse of people on the wharves and Battery, collected to witness her departure, showed that the public interest in the success of Atlantic steam navigation is no ways diminished.

We may certainly expect the Royal William steam ship from Liverpool, here on Sunday next.

Encke's Comet.—This comet, which completes its revolution in 1,200 days, will be visible in the ensuing autumn. It will be in its perihelion, or part of its orbit nearest the sun, on the 15th December, and about the same period it will also be nearest the earth. It is, says Monsieur Arago, a vast nebulosity, 64,000 times larger in volume than the earth; yet such is the tenuity of its substance, that in 1795 Sir William Herschel was able to discern through its mass a star of the twentieth magnitude.

From Texas.—The latest intelligence leaves no doubt of the election of MIRABEAU BONAPARTE LAMAR as President of that Republic. Mr. L. is certainly a man of genius and of versatile talents. Poet, painter, editor, lawyer, legislator, and commander of cavalry; his faculties are far superior to those we are accustomed to meet in the mass of mankind. That his advent to power in Texas will be marked by something out of the usual current of events, we are inclined to anticipate. It is believed his opinions are strong against a close connexion of Texas with the Northern and Eastern States of this Union. It is thought he will be prompt in joining battle with the Mexicans, and testing their ability to withhold any longer the acknowledgment of Texian independence. In a few months we may look for important tidings of military operations.

The hostility of the Indians on their Northern frontiers is generally admitted by the Texian papers, and we are told that the Republic is now augmenting her force by enlistments for the regular army.

The Mexican General at Matamoras has of late no otherwise annoyed the Texians than by marauding parties of horse. He is possibly waiting for his red allies more fully to declare themselves. *New Orleans Courier.*

Disaster on the James River canal.—A distressing occurrence took place on the canal last Saturday evening, in quarrying stone, owing to the accidental discharge of a *blast*. The facts are the following: There was a very large cracked rock, in which the *blaster* had put about half a keg of powder without any appearance of it's being full. In order that too much powder might not be consumed, he poured in a quantity of sand, but leaving room for more powder, which when he put in ran in lateral crack: the *blast* was fired, but there not being as much execution done as the quantity of powder warranted him in expecting, he was induced to suspect that the communcation between the cracks was stopped up by the sand. He ordered a large quantity of water to be poured in, so that the powder might be moistened, and no danger ensue from quarrying the rock, but all the water ran down the lateral crack, that being the larger, and none reached the powder.

The men imagining that there was no risk, commenced prizing the loosened rocks up with *crow bars*, and whilst thus engaged, one coming in contact with a piece of quartz, struck fire, ignited the powder, and caused a violent explosion, by which five of the workmen were thrown a considerable distance, and very much injured. One was thrown about ten feet in height, and to distance of almost thirty feet. One of the men has since died—the others, though much injured, will, it is hoped, survive. A large piece of the rock, weighing about a ton, was thrown into the river, about 500 yards. The powder being so well confined, only threw out large masses of rock. Had it not been for that, it is supposed that a large number of men would have been killed. The men who were injured were all Irishmen. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The Border Indians.—According to the St. Louis Bulletin of the 26th ult, a very intelligent and observant gentleman who had just visited several tribes of Indians expresses the opinion that General Gaines and others have misapprehended the intention of the Cherokees in inviting the various tribes to attend their grand council. He states that they are by no means anxious to have collision with the whites, and that he thinks their main object was to induce all the tribes near our borders to move beyond the reach of our people. They are of opinion that their proximity to the States has a most injurious effect upon them; that it breaks the spirit of the warrior, brings upon them intemperance, and for these reasons they are said to have some idea of removing to places beyond our reach. They have found out that they cannot contend against the Americans; and they say if they are to be engaged in wars, they would rather contend against men whose customs and manners are similar to their own. If the Cherokees resolve to remove, he thinks it probable they will be joined by the Kansas and other nations, who will make some league of mutual protection and defence against any new enemies that they may encounter. If these really be their objects, no one would regret it, and the good wishes of all would attend them in their journeyings to the Southwest.

[*Balt. American.*

Removal of the Pottawattamies.—The following account of the gathering of the Pottawattamy tribe of Indians for removal, furnishes an interesting picture of frontier scenes. It is from the Logansport (Indiana) Telegraph of the 15th ult.:

"A small military force left Logansport on Wednesday, the 29th August, and, having been reinforced on the route, reached the Indian Chapel, on Twin Lakes, in Marshall county, about 11 o'clock, on Thursday. Here the principal chiefs, with several other Indians, were found, and surrounded, to prevent their escape. General Tipton then held a council with those present; and four chiefs, appearing somewhat refractory, were taken and placed under guard in one of the rooms of the building which had been used as a chapel.

The Indians present were then told that they must prepare to emigrate—that in three days they must be ready to go West; that they need not hope to remain on the lands which they occupied, for they would be compelled to leave them. They were further told that wagons would be provided to convey their furniture and utensils into camp, to be carried for them to their homes in the west; that their cornfields should be appraised by disinterested persons, and that they (the Indians) should receive the amount of their value; that the Government would furnish them with provisions and clothing, and farming utensils for the term of one year from and after their arrival upon the lands assigned to them beyond the Mississippi; that they would not again be compelled to remove, and that the Government would protect them in their new homes.

Parties of dragoons were then despatched in different directions, with orders to bring the various bands of Indians into camp. The dragoons were also ordered to treat the Indians kindly, to preserve their moveable property, and to burn their wigwams.

These orders were executed in a summary manner; and the business of collecting the Indians progressed with a rapidity which seemed to astonish those who undertook it. Such was the activity displayed, that on Monday, the 3d of September, there were in the encampment about eight hundred Indians, apparently (with few exceptions) satisfied with the prospect of immediate emigration.

The encampment occupied a space about one hundred yards square upon the banks of the Twin Lakes. This area was almost completely filled with Indian tents, ponies, pigs, public officers, dogs, cats, sentinels, wagons, &c. Throughout the whole proceedings great decision, energy and activity were displayed, accompanied by very little, if any cruelty—that is, viewing the whole as a matter of national policy.

From the New York Times.

Frightful Affair.—Last evening about dusk, as the brigades were returning from Harlem to this city along the third avenue, the 3d regiment being in advance, they were met by a cartman name Michael Healey, half drunk, driving a very spirited horse in a cart; when first seen, at a gentle pace. When, however, within a few rods of the troops, he took one the "rungs" out of the cart and lashed the horse so violently that the animal maddened with pain rushed into the midst of the 3d regiment, through the whole line, knocking down some forty or fifty men, more or less, bruising and wounding a majority of them. On went the horse and cart, Healey holding the reins, and as it is said maliciously guiding it through the midst of the troops.

After dashing through the 3d regiment they next came on to the ninth, where more men were knocked down and bruised. One of the dragoons was knocked off his horse, and received so bad a hurt that it is thought his life is in danger. By this time the excitement was tremendous, overwhelming, amounting to madness—all subordination was at end. Vain was it for the officers to call upon the men to maintain their discipline—they rushed upon the miserable cartman in such confusion, and so completely o'er-mastered by passion, that they cut and thrust at each other, whereby several of them were severely injured. It was reported that two men were thus killed and many others dangerously wounded. At this time Charles M. Hale, at the risk of his life, rushed into the midst of this frightful melee and rescued the cartman with scarcely a spark of life remaining, he having been cut and slashed most horribly. Officers Rose and Jones happening to be on the spot, the poor wretch was given into their custody, and by them conveyed to the upper police, where his wounds were immediately dressed. He received one sabre wound on the head that is considered dangerous. By the last accounts however, he was still alive.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 18.

A Question to be answered by the Members of the EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Last week an Agent for the sale of certain patent medicines called at our office, for the purpose of having a long advertisement published in the Spectator. When asked by him what the cost would be, we answered according to the rates established by the Convention. The consequence was, that the gentleman carried away his advertisement, declaring the price to be much higher than that charged by "*other Editors in the State*," who advertise for him. We told him that all the Editors in the State were bound *in honor* to charge alike, and that we presumed he was mistaken. He persisted in his statement, and named the papers that advertised for him at *one fourth of the established rates.* We declined to deviate from our pledge to the Convention, and, as stated above, the advertisement was not left with us. The question which we respectfully address to each member of the Convention, is:—*Do you strictly comply, in your charges, with the rates established!*

The propriety and justice of a prompt reply to this inquiry is obvious.

Newbern Spec.

[We are glad to see this question propounded by the Spectator; and hope "the propriety and justice of a prompt reply" will be as apparent to others, as it is to us. Early in the summer a long advertisement was sent to us by an agent for the sale of a patent medicine, to be inserted *three months.* Believing that the cost of advertising, according to our rates of charging, would be greater than the sales of the medicine would warrant, we curtailed the advertisement about one half, and so inserted it; at the same time informing the agent of our reasons for so doing, and of our readiness to add what was omitted, if he desired it: but our reasons were conclusive with him. We afterwards made out our bill at the established rates, deducting one third, as provided for advertisers by the year; believing it proper to do so under the circumstances, and believing also that a smaller advertisement for the same medicine would afterwards be continued for the year. When the bill was presented, the price was objected to by the agent, and we referred him to an editor in one of the upper counties, who had copied the advertisement precisely as we had prepared it. This editor, we were afterwards informed by the agent, advertised by the year, and therefore his rate of charging would be *less;* but for three months his bill would have been about the same as ours. The bill was then paid, but we suppose our rate of charging was not satisfactory to the principal, as the agent has not yet transmitted to us the smaller advertisement which he proposed to have published by the year. In this instance we do not consider ourselves as having violated the intention of the rules adopted by the Convention, for the length of the advertisement, as well as the length of time, ought to have some bearing upon the rate of reduction. In all other cases we have strictly complied with the rates established. And this we give for our answer; and hope others will be equally prompt and equally candid.

☞ Would it not be advisable that another Convention should meet during the session of our Legislature? Though the editors generally appeared disposed to acquiesce in the proceedings of the late Convention; yet some of them did not seem to be altogether satisfied. The experience of a year may suggest to a Convention more numerously attended, some important amendments; or at least such alterations may be made, or new rules adopted as will render them more acceptable to all parties concerned. EDIT. REC.

The editor of the Standard is mistaken if he supposes we have at any moment felt ourself in a "hobble" in relation to our politics. We have at no time entertained political principles which we were afterwards either inclined to abandon, or ashamed to avow. We are not disposed to throw any mystery over the matter; and if it will be any gratification to the Standard, we will say to him, that we shall always prefer the "federalism" of Washington to the "democracy" of Van Buren. But when we say this, we do not mean to be considered as fathering all the crude observations which have appeared in Federal or Whig papers for the last forty years. Our principles and our practice, we have the vanity to think, have always been consistent with the genius of our republican institutions; and our prayer is, that they may always be maintained in their original purity. And we have faith to believe that they will be thus maintained, notwithstanding the alarming encroachments which have been made upon them within the last four years, by the dominant party.

The Standard may dismiss his doubts. We are neither "deaf," nor "blind," nor "counterfeit." We have been driven into none of these straits. Neither have we been compelled to assume false premises for lack of argument; nor have we made use of terms, intended as terms of reproach, while we were either unable or unwilling to explain what we meant by them. Let the Standard show, if he can, that he is able to maintain as honest a position.

Democratic Festival in Caswell.

What, say some of our readers, is not this a mistake! Have the Democrats had a dinner? or did you mean to say "*Federal Whig feast?*" We speak correctly: a "Democratic" dinner was given at Yanceyville on the 28th ult. "complimentary to the Senators and republican members of Congress from North Carolina." We learn from the Milton Spectator, that a goodly number partook of the feast, notwithstanding the "rains and fogs" of the morning. The Spectator farther informs us, that they had an "abundant supply of wines and other good liquors, which made no small show on a lengthy table." We have no doubt that this had a happy effect, and added much to the hilarity of the scene; and thus to

"Keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down"

was certainly very excusable, after having had such signal evidences that the popular sentiment of the state was against them.

Senator Brown and Mr. Bynum were speech-makers on the occasion. We learn from a private source, that in his speech Mr. Brown said, that he did not consider the expression of the popular sentiment in the late elections as sufficiently explicit, and should therefore wait for instructions from the Legislature. We understand thas he even went into a labored argument to show the *folly* of considering the expressions of opinion in popular elections as instructions, because of their continual fluctuations; as if the same objection would not apply with equal force to instructions from the Legislature. To one unacquainted with the maneuvering of the party, these would be deemed strange sentiments to come from a Democratic Senator; but it seems that "democracy," now-a-days, is made to mean any thing which will sustain the party in power. Mr. Brown is determined that none other than Paddy's hint shall serve the purpose now.

Mr. Bynum's speech, we learn from the same respectable source, was plentifully sprinkled with loco-focoism. We know not whether this should be attributed to the effects of the "wines and other good liquors," or to the spirit of the animal; but certain it is, if we were correctly informed (of which we have no doubt,) his speech was any thing but

> ———"devout and pure,
> Sober, steadfast, and demure."

In the course of his remarks, it is said, he made a reckless attack upon our literary institutions; denouncing them as aristocratic, and calculated to benefit only a "privileged few." His remarks were calculated to disgust intelligent men of all parties; and one of his own party remarked, that "he was sorry such an attack had been made; if his cause could not be supported by the intelligence of the country, he did not wish it to be supported at all." The Spectator says, Mr. Bynum "delivered an *unanswerable* speech of two hours' length, and closed in a shower of rain." The Raleigh Register quaintly observes, that the equivocal language of the Spectator leaves it a matter of doubt "whether it was the elements that sympathized with the company, or whether the editors intended it as a figurative mode of stating that the eloquence of the orator melted the dinner party into tears."

Letters were read from Mr. Calhoun and from Judge Strange, the latter of which we have subjoined. It will be seen by the Judge's letter, that he begins to doubt whether he is reflecting the wishes of his constituents; and from its subdued tone we are led to believe, that when his doubts are removed, he will not hesitate to resign.

JUDGE STRANGE'S LETTER.

Wadesborough, Sept. 18th, 1838

GENTLEMEN—Your polite and kind invitation to partake of a public dinner, to be given by a portion of the Republican party of the county of Caswell to their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the U. States, at Yanceyville, on the 28th inst., reached me at this place on the day before yesterdy. I avail myself of the first mail to reply, apprehensive that my answer may not reach you in time.

It is with sincere regret that I must decline availing myself of your invitation, on account of the interference of professional claims. My gratitude is, however, as warm, and my wishes no less sincere, that your convivial meeting may be productive of good not only to yourselves but to our country.

In times like the present, when party rancour spares nothing to prostrate every man whom fortune may have placed in the public service—when motives and conduct alike are misunderstood or misrepresented—any expression of kindness is felt like balm upon an irritated wound; and but for occasional encouragement of that or a like kind, there are very few public servants whose strength would prove sufficient to sustain the burthens daily laid upon them. Nothing more need be said to express how fully your invitation is appreciated.

Some of those who differ with us in politics, are strangely wanting in charity or in sincerity, in the wholesale denunciations which they make against us as a party. In the former, if they believe us as bad as they represent us, and in the latter, if not so believing they so declare. I am sorry that in some instances the example set us on the other side has been followed by some on ours; and I could most sincerely wish that malevolence too frequently exhibited on their part had been oftener met and rebuked by dignified forbearance on ours. Every man of sense and observation must have seen and felt the effect of political difference in magnifying the faults and concealing the merits of those opposed to us; and thus seeing and feeling, every good man ought studiously to guard himself against such influence. Passion never yet aided in the ascertainment of truth, and if we are sincere in our professions of patriotism, we cannot fail to perceive that what is best for the country can be much more speedily and surely ascertained by calm discussion of facts and principles than by mutual impassioned denunciations of individuals. I doubt not that a large majority of all parties are sincere in their professions of patriotism—and all that is wanting, in my opinion, to produce more unanimity among our citizens in their political views, is to depose passion from the throne of reason, which she has so boldly and impiously usurped. But while personal charity should be scrupulously observed, and passion, invective and denunciation carefully avoided, there should be no compromise of principle; truth should be sought for with diligence, and when found firmly maintained. I expect as little deference for my opinions as any man. Such as they are, I have endeavored on all occasions to express them frankly and fearlessly. If I have not done so with ability, I can with confidence appeal to Heaven and my own conscience, that I have done so at least in most unfeigned sincerity. Whether the opinions so expressed by me on the great question more immediately agitating the country, meet the concurrence of a majority of the citizens of the State which I have the honor in part to represent, is, I confess, reduced in my mind to a matter of much doubt. *I do not feel the confidence that I felt a few weeks since, that a majority is with me.* Yet I feel very far from being convinced that a majority is against me. This last, I am well aware, would appear to some a startling declaration. Those who believe me wrong in my views, and therefore feel a very natural desire that others should think so too, are thoroughly convinced that the majority is against me, and would no doubt wonder that the same facts which have, as they imagine, lead them to this conclusion, have not wrought the same convictions upon me, and would perhaps be so uncharitable as to pronounce my incredulity feigned. Of such I would ask, does the evidence which satisfies the Roman Catholic of the real presence in the Eucharist produce that conviction upon their minds? Or do they believe with the Musselman, not only that there is one God, but that Mahomet is his prophet? Even honest men see things differently according to the lights in which they view them, and no man can claim entire exemption from the misleading influences of prejudice. But whether so fortunate as to have the concurrence of a majority or not, my public course has been dictated by the deepest conviction that it was the course most consistent with the institutions and welfare of our country. Very many I know think upon almost every political question precisely the reverse of what I do, and I deeply regret that those thus thinking are so numerous. But while I respect their opinions and feel from their opposition a modest diffidence of the correctness of my own; yet as a moral agent, I am bound to yield obedience to the dictates of truth as I am able to collect these from the sources with which Heaven has furnished me: and I have as yet seen nor heard any thing convincing me of error. Violent denunciations both of principles and men it is true are constantly ringing in my ears and disturbing the steady action of reason, but you will never convince a man who intends to do right that he is in error by asserting in his hearing that he and all who act with him are knaves or fools. The people of North Carolina have laid me under obligations I can never discharge, by the confidence they have reposed in me—whether I merited that confidence they were and are the judges. Interest no less than inclination prompted me to every exertion so to fulfil the duties of the high station in which they have placed me, as to have not only *their* approbation, but that of impartial posterity. I do not claim for myself any gifts of nature or of art which can attract to me present attention or the notice of posterity; but the people of North Carolina have placed me where my position interweaves a portion of my acts with the history of our country, and thereby rescues my name from an obscurity which must otherwise have been its fate. If, then, I am not among the most grovelling of wretches, what, while acting on so conspicuous a theatre, could be Executive smiles or frowns or temporary individual gains or hopes, to the proud hope that my conduct might meet the approbation of good men now and hereafter? and what ground is there for this hope for him who seeks any other guide than his own sense of right? With these views before me, if I have not acted wisely I must abide the consequences, sustaining myself as I may with the consciousness that I have acted according to the lights I possessed. But if, as my own reason and conscience whisper me I have pursued the true interests of our country, I hope for the approbation of my cotemporaries; but if disappointed here, posterity will do me justice when the mists of passion and prejudice shall have passed away.

Allow me to thank you for your own expression of approbation, and to subjoin a sentiment or two which I beg may, under the circumstances, be accepted as a substitute for my personal presence—and am with very high respect,

Your obliged and ob't servant
and fellow citizen,
RO. STRANGE.

The Memory of Bartlet Yancey—It will be cherished by the county which sustained in his death an irreparable loss.

Our Country—Perish all parties whose success is not identified with her prosperity, perpetuity and peace.

We said some months ago, that there were signs in the political horizon which seemed to indicate a probability that the falling fortunes of Mr. Van Buren will induce the leaders of the party to fix upon Mr. Calhoun as their candidate for President for the next term. The altered tone of the Standard, when speaking of this gentleman, has had a tendency to strengthen this opinion; but the editors of the Milton Spectator have come out openly in the matter; hear them:

"We pray to witness the time when John C. Calhoun shall *sway the sceptre* of this great and glorious republic. We feel satisfied that our wish will one day be gratified *to the fill.* And, indeed, so mote it be!"

What will our Democratic friends at Gravelly Hill say to this?

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 29th day of November for the Annual Thanksgiving in that state.

The same day is appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire; and it is probable that the Governors of all the New England states will fix upon the same day for this great annual festival.

The Union Bank of Mississippi, capital fifteen and a half millions, has just gone into operation, having commenced discounting on the 27th ult.

The Banks of Mobile commenced the 1st of this month redeeming in specie their bills under the denomination of five dollars—after the 1st of November they will redeem their five dollar notes.

From the Frontier.—The St. Louis Republican states that the Small Pox is raging to a dreadful extent among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. A great many have already fallen victims to it.

Mormon Troubles Ended.—A gentleman who arrived direct from Columbia, informs the St. Louis Republican, that on Tuesday last all the volunteer companies were disbanded by the Governor, and had returned to their respective homes. Peace and quietness reigned amongst the Mormons—and the general impression in that section of the country through which our informant travelled was, that the Mormons had been greatly slandered—"more sinned against than sinning.

Cherokee Lands.—At the last session of our Legislature, an act was passed, empowering the Governor to appoint two Commissioners, to superintend the sale of the lands recently acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians in the western part of this state. Pursuant to the provisions of this act, Governor Dudley appointed, as commissioners, Major Charles L. Hinton, of this county, and Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes. These gentlemen have just finished the duties devolved upon them, in a manner, we understand, perfectly satisfactory. The lands sold (being the whole quantity belonging to the state with the exception of about 10,000 acres of inferior quality) for $370,000; a sum greatly beyond the estimates previously made. One-eighth of the purchase money was paid down, and the balance secured by bonds, payable one-eighth at the end of a year; one-fourth at the end of two years; one-fourth at the end of three years; and the remaining fourth at the end of four years from date.

Some doubts having been expressed within our hearing, whether the proceeds of these lands have been appropriated to the Internal Improvement Fund by the Legislature, we have examined into the subject, and find that they are not, but remain subject to the future disposition of that body. *Register.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We announced in a postscript to our last, the triumphant victory of the Whigs in Baltimore. Since then, we have received complete returns from the state. The Whigs have lost their Governor by 241 votes!—a majority which Baltimore itself would have overcome, had not the aged and infirm Whigs been prevented from voting by the rude violence at the polls, some account of which appears in an article subjoined to this paragraph. But what is of more consequence, inasmuch as it secures the election of a Whig Senator, our party have carried a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Senate will consist of 12 Whigs and 9 Van Burenites—the House, of 40 Whigs and 37 Vans—giving to the latter two members from Kent, who are claimed to be Whigs, though elected over the regular Whig ticket. On joint ballot, there will be 52 Whigs to 46 Loco Focos.

The election of Governor was, for the first time, by the people. The Whig candidate had voted on the reform of the Constitution, against giving to the people the right of choosing their Chief Magistrate, and this, it is believed, operated materially against him. We believe, with the National Intelligencer, that "a full poll of both parties throughout the state would show a Whig majority of at least 4,000 voters."

The following article from the Baltimore Chronicle details some of the illegal and scandalous proceedings, resorted to by the Administration party to deprive the Whigs of voting: *Register.*

"In a brief paragraph in yesterday's paper, we promised to lay before the public a history of the disgraceful events which marked the election of Wednesday last, and the night of that day. We fear that we have been too rash. The history of that day and night can never be fully written. It will be sufficient for our purpose, that we present such a view of the enormities by which it was disgraced, as may serve to consign to merited infamy those by whom they were instigated, and to lead to such corrections by the Legislature as their nature loudly calls for.

"It became apparent, as soon as the polls were opened, that it was the design of the Van Buren party to take possession of them, and to prevent the legal Whig voters from giving in their suffrages. This plan was the result of deliberate concert. Their speakers counselled them, almost in terms, from the stand, to adopt it, and immediately after the opening of the polls, strong detachments of bullies were observed to take their stand before them, blocking up the entrance, and preventing respectable persons from giving in their ballots. In one of the wards, the seventh, the access to the polls had been made large and convenient by the erection of a kind of barricade; but a majority of the judges, for some purpose inconceivable to us, directed it to be taken down. In the tenth ward, the newly appointed presiding judge refused to interfere to keep order, alleging that his power extended no further than to the keeping of order within the room in which he sat! In the eleventh ward, the presiding judge, also newly appointed, and noted for his unscrupulous character, showed the most open and palpable partiality in the receipt of votes, obstructing instead of facilitating the voting, by all the means in his power. In the first and third wards, the polls were blocked up in the early part of the day, in such a manner as to prevent many of the Whig voters from casting their ballots. It was by such means as these that hundreds of Whigs were deprived of the right of suffrage. To call such an election free, is a mockery of the term. Instead of being a struggle for the ascendancy of principle and opinion, it was a contest in which brute force and violence sought to bear sway. It was in all its aspects and features, with few exceptions, the most disgraceful scene which has ever occurred in the city of Baltimore.

Of the scenes which followed—the riots in the streets—the incendiary appeals of partisan orators, and the threatened attack upon the office of this paper, we shall speak at a time when there can be no suspicion that even the remains of excitement may mantle our clearer reason. Unwilling to add to the excitement already existing, we leave the subject, to resume it at a moment more propitious for its clear and deliberate consideration."

The Exploring Expedition.—Senator Linn, of Missouri, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the 8th ult. suggesting the propriety of instructing the commander of the South Sea Exploring Expedition to spend some months on the Oregon coast, and to direct the scientific corps to explore the interior of that territory, "with a view to a better knowledge of its geography, geology, mineralogy, natural history, and its resources generally." In answer to which the Secretary informs him that his wishes have been anticipated, and that instructions had been given accordingly.

Missouri News.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that his Majesty the King of the French has directed the order of *Knight of the Legion of Honor*, be conferred on our countryman William B. Hodgson, a native of this district.

Mr. Hodgson has been connected for some years with the diplomatic service of the United States, and, while residing in Northern Africa and Asia, devoted much of his time to the cultivation of the Oriental languages and literature. His writings on those subjects, among which are his translations of the four Gospels into the Berber tongue, and his Life of the present Pacha of Egypt; procured for him a membership of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, and the Royal Society; to which he can now add, as the first American within our knowledge, the order of the Legion of Honor.

The distinction which has been spontaneously conferred on him by the King of the French has been announced to him in a letter from Count *Mole*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is as honorable to the King as the friend and patron of literature, as it is flattering to the literary success and celebrity of our young countryman.

Mr. H. has just arrived from Peru, with the ratification of a treaty between the Peru-Bolivian confederation and the United States, for which purpose he was despatched by our Government.

In a short time it will become as fashionable among the English nobility to travel in the United States as it now is on the Continent. The Countess of Westmoreland, with a lovely niece, six servants, a travelling carriage, and a medical attendant, embark to day in the packet ship President, for New York. She has engaged the whole of the lady's cabin for her own use. Her purpose is to travel for two or three years in the United States. She has some property in Prince Edward's Island, which she will also visit. She also visits Canada—the Falls of Niagara—and spends a winter in the south. I should not be surprised to see the Duke of Wellington, and half the English nobility, visit the United States in two or three years. We are on the eve of great changes.

London Letter.

MARRIED,

In this place on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Daniel W. Doak, Capt. DAVID PARKER, merchant, of this county, to Miss JANE R. NELSON, daughter of Mr. William Nelson.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
18 Thursday,	6 28	5 32		
19 Friday,	6 29	5 31		
20 Saturday,	6 30	5 30		
21 Sunday,	6 31	5 29		
22 Monday,	6 32	5 28		
23 Tuesday,	6 33	5 27		
24 Wednesday	6 35	5 25	Full	3 9 39 morn
			Last	10 6 7 morn
			New	18 9 7 morn
			First	26 3 40 morn

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17 41—tf

☞ The North Carolina Standard, and Carolina Patriot, will publish the above six months, and forward their accounts to the proprietor for payment.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Prattsburg, Orange county, N. C., on the 6th inst. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a bound boy, nineteen years old, five feet six inches high, dark complexion blue eyes, and slow of speech. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, trusting or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.

PAGE SHEPHERD.

October 17 41—3w

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received until the second Saturday in November next, for repairing the Bridge over Eno, at this place. For specifications, apply to either of the subscribers.

Cadwallader Jones,
Edmond Strudwick,
Josiah Turner,
John U. Kirkland,
Catlet Campbell, } *Commissioners.*

October 10 40—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by William E. Anderson to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date,

The Store House now occupied by Cave & Holland

One other Lot, No. 33 Tryon street, with a Stable, adjoining the lot of George Burgwin, esq. opposite Mrs. Waters

One other Lot, No. 51 Hasel street, opposite William Numan's.

The sale to take place before the Court-House on Saturday the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock on the same day, I shall offer for sale, on the same terms, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, his

Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

For sums under ten dollars cash will be expected. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *Trustee.*

October 3. 39—6w

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Joseph Armstrong and wife.
Petition to sell Real Estate of Heirs at Law of Jonathan Watson, deceased

IN pursuance to a decree made in the above petition I shall offer for sale, on a credit of six and twelve months, about

300 acres of Land,

more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of Jesse Parker, Samuel Turrentine and others. Sale to take place on the 26th day of November next, before the court house door in Hillsborough. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 3. 39—6w

THE

Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,
Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply received.

June, 27. 28 -9m

CREATION AND REDEMPTION.

BY ARCHDEACON SPENCER.

"Let there be light!"—were the words of creation,
That broke on the chaos and silence of night;
The creatures of Mercy invoked to their station,
Suffused into being, and kindled to light.

"Let there be light!"—The Great Spirit descended,
And flash'd on the waves that in darkness had slept;
Then in his glory a giant ascended,
The dews on the earth their mild radiance swept.

"Let there be light!"—and the fruits and the bowers,
Responded in smiles to the new-lighted sky;
There was scent in the gale, there was bloom in the flowers,
Sweet sound for the ear, and soft hue for the eye.

"Let there be light!"—And the mild eye of woman
Beam'd joy on the man who thus Paradise sway'd;
There was joy—till the foe to all happiness human
Crept into those bowers—was heard—and obey'd.

"Let there be light!"—were the words of salvation,
When man had defeated life's object and end,
Had waned from his glorious and glad elevation,
Abandon'd a God and conform'd to a fiend.

"Let there be light!"—The same Spirit supernal
That lighted the torch when creation began
Laid aside the bright beams of the Godhead eternal,
And wrought as a servant, and wept as a man.

"Let there be light!"—from Gethsemane springing,
From Golgotha's darkness, from Calvary's tomb,
Joy joy unto mortals, good angels are singing
The Shiloh has triumph'd and death is o'er come.

Leisure Hours.—In what way can our leisure hours be filled up so as to turn to greater account than in profitable reading? Young men, do you know how much is depending on the manner in which you spend your leisure hours? Ask the confirmed inebriate when he first turned aside from the path of sobriety, and, if his memory be not gone with his reason, he will dwell with painful recollection upon the hours of leisure he once enjoyed. Ask the victim of crime when he took the first step in his reckless career, and you will probably remind him of the leisure hours enjoyed in his youth. On the other hand, do you see a man who was once in the humble walks of life, now moving in a sphere of extended usefulness—he husbanded his leisure hours. Multitudes, whose names look bright in the constellation of worthies, owe their elevation to the assiduity with which they improved the intervals of leisure they enjoyed from the pursuit of the plough, the awl, or the anvil. They substitute the study of useful books for those trifling amusements which insidiously lead the unwary into the paths of profligacy and vice.

ANNIHILATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

It is now ascertained, and is capable of the clearest proof, that the simple elements of which all substances is composed, cannot, by any conceivable means, be destroyed. They may indeed be so changed as to present not the least resemblance to their previous forms; they may be so mingled with other bodies that their identity cannot be traced—they may be dissipated into invisible vapors, and be apparently annihilated; but we learn from the science of chemistry, that in every shape the same elements remain inextinguishable and unaltered. The phenomena of solution affords some of the most obvious illustrations of complete change produced in bodies without causing their annihilation. • •

If a piece of silver be immersed in diluted nitric acid, in a short time the silver will be entirely dissolved. Its hardness, its lustre, its tenacity, its specific gravity, all the characteristics which distinguish it as a metal are gone. Its very form has vanished, and the hard, splendid, ponderous and opaque metal, which a few minutes before was immersed in the mixture, is apparently annihilated. The liquid, however, remains as limped as before, it presents no difference in appearance to indicate a change. What, then, has become of the solid piece of silver which was placed in the liquid?—must we conclude that it is annihilated? Put some pieces of copper into the solution, and the silver will reappear, and fall to the bottom of the glass in small brilliant metalic crystals. Though solution is one of the simplest processes of nature, the limited faculties of man will not permit him to comprehend the mode in which it operates. There is not one phenomenon of nature that the mind of man can fully comprehend, and after pursuing the inquiry as far as the mental capacity will admit, he is still obliged to confess that there is an operating power beyond the reach of his comprehension.

Bakewell.

Jim, do you snore when you are asleep? No, never, for I lay awake one night on purpose to see.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Nancy Jones
Anderson Armstrong	**K**
B	Andrew Kirkland
Robert Berry	Rev. W. W. Kone
H M. Bullard	**L**
Mary Bullard	Rev. H. G. Leigh
Thomas Burton	**M**
Benjamin Browning	Frederick Moize
Thomas Boroughs	Elizabeth M'Kerall
C	John R. Minnis
Mrs. Isabella Craig	Andrew C. Murdock
Tamesea Campbell	Messrs. Rob M'Clouch, Henderson Jackson, & Barnabas Lashly jr
Wm. Crabtree, sen.	**N**
Abrahain H Crabtree	Riley Neal
Thomas Cate of John	**P**
William C. Crump	Loftin K. Pratt 2
William Clinsey	Mark Pickett
William V Clarke	William Poakrum
William Clarke	Lorenzo & Robt. Pender
Mary Collins	James N. Patterson
Elijah Couch	William Patterson
D	**R**
Dr. John Z Davis	Copeland Riley
Edward Davis	Maj John Ray
John De Graffenreid	William Roberts
Thomas De Graffenreid	James Riggs, sen
E	Joseph W Russell
Robert L. Edmonds	**S**
F	State of North Carolina
John Fosset	Willis Smith
Alexander Forrest	John Scarlett, or some connexion
G	**T**
P. Gooch	William Trice, jr.
Robert Grissom	Abel Thomson
H	Henry Trice
Allen Huskey	N. B. Thomas
David Heart	Harriet Terance
Archibald W. Horner	Alfred M'Duff Thomson
James H. Holcomb	Rebecca Taylor
James Hawton	Bartlet Thomas
Elisha Holder	**W**
I	William H. Woods 3
Bishop Ives	Henderson Woods
Edwin B. Ioler	Frederick Williams
J	
Rev. Wm. S. Johnson 2	
Hubbard Jackson	
Thomas O. Jones	

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 1. 39—

Mail Arrangements.

☞ ALL Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 24. 38—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 26th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on Saturday the 27th, each captain will attend, with his respective company, at 11 o'clock, lawfully equipped, for regimental exercise.

E. G. MANGUM, *Col. Com.*

September 28. 39—

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE AMERICAN
Phrenological Journal
AND
MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the inquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising, since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology; but these do not meet the *present necessity*. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as *now* needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on education, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the inquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed: we *must* in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation *per printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be also allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per anum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL Students, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year* subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required in advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the American Phrenological Journal, care of A. Waldie.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

September. 39—

Strays.

TAKEN up by Harrison Parker, at Red Mountain, and entered on the Stray Book for Orange County, on the 21st day of September, 1838, a Gray HORSE, three or four years old, four feet nine and a half inches high, black legs, mane and tail; valued at fifty dollars.

Also a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, eight or nine years old, four feet eight and three quarters inches high, two hind feet white, and white spot on her right thigh near the flank; valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

October 3 38—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junto Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant.

September 10. 75—

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35 Nassa Street, New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21. 31—

Spring and Summer GOODS
JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

William Neal, & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27,

North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses is insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed to me by Charles M. Latimer for purposes therein named, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, at the Store House of Latimer & Mebane, in Hillsborough, on the 18th of October next, all the interest of Charles M. Latimer in the STOCK OF GOODS of every description, (it being one half thereof,) now on hand; also one half of the Store House and Lot; and also one half of a Buggie and Harness. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call at the Store House and examine an inventory of the Goods previous to the sale, as the whole undivided share of said Latimer will be sold together.

JAMES LEATHERS, *Trustee.*

October 24 38—ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 18th of October next, on a credit of nine months,

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Geese;
Corn, Fodder, Oats and Hay;
One Wagon and Geer;
One Wheat Fan of a superior quality;
Farming Utensils;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;

with many other articles too tedious to mention.

JAS. MEBANE, JR.

Haw Fields, October 24. 38—ts

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

Baldwin, Kent & Co.
IMPORTERS,
and Wholesale Dealers
IN
BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HAVING received their entire Fall Supply of **STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,** consisting of about ***one thousand Packages,*** and embracing every variety of articles in their line, are prepared to offer to country Merchants generally great inducements to purchase their goods in Richmond. Their goods are bought on the most favourable terms, and will be sold in such quantities as suits the country trade, and on as good terms as they can be bought in any city in the United States.

As the stock of goods in our city generally will be much larger than heretofore, merchants may find it decidedly to their interest to examine the Richmond market before making their purchases elsewhere. We invite the particular attention of country merchants to our assortment. Our terms are, six months credit, to good and punctual men; or five per cent. discount for cash.

August 28 34—1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. *Bobbitt and others* – Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

September 19. 37-6w

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

Lemay's Almanacks,
FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

☞ AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.